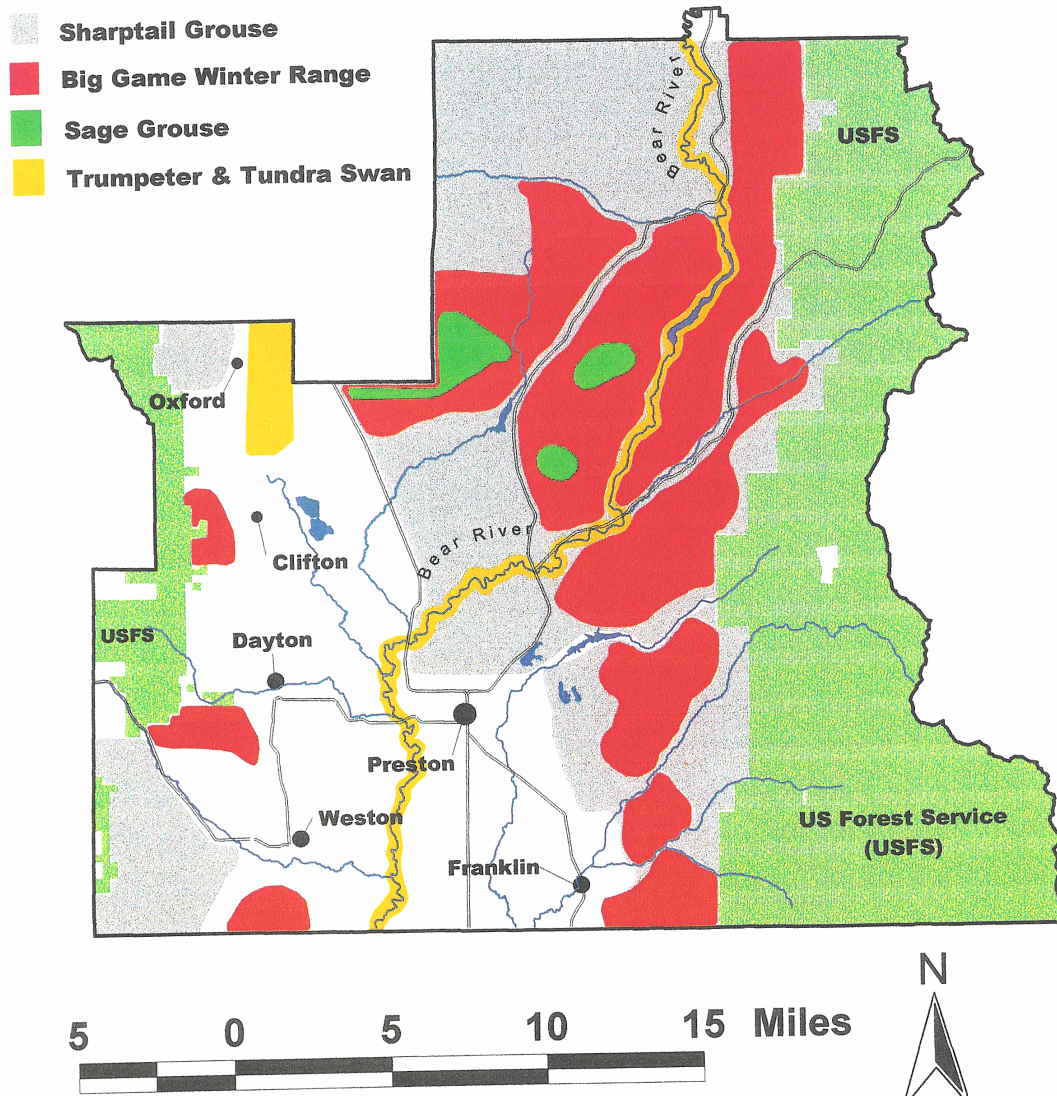


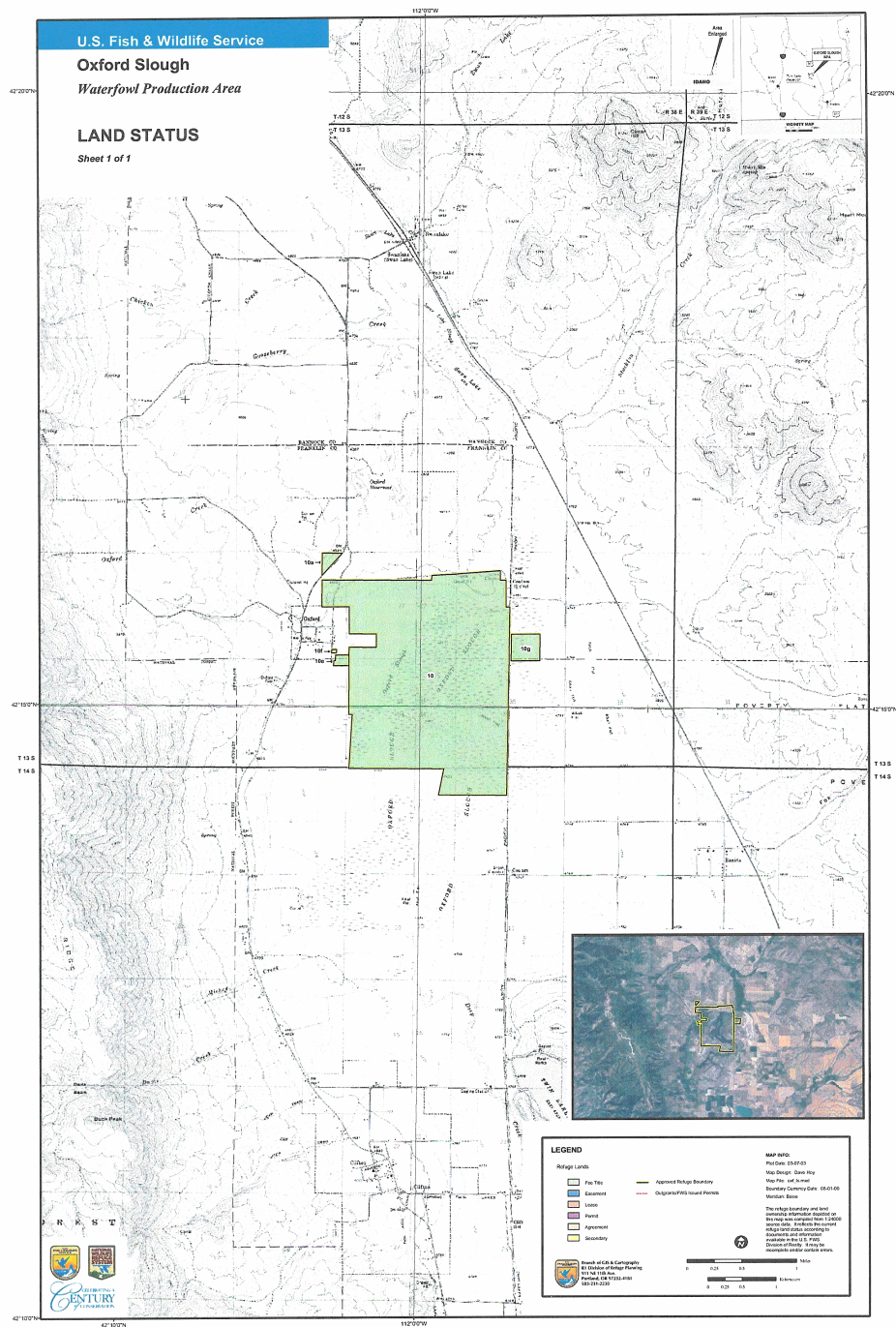
Appendix A: Maps

Franklin County Wildlife Map

(Non U.S. Forest Service Lands)

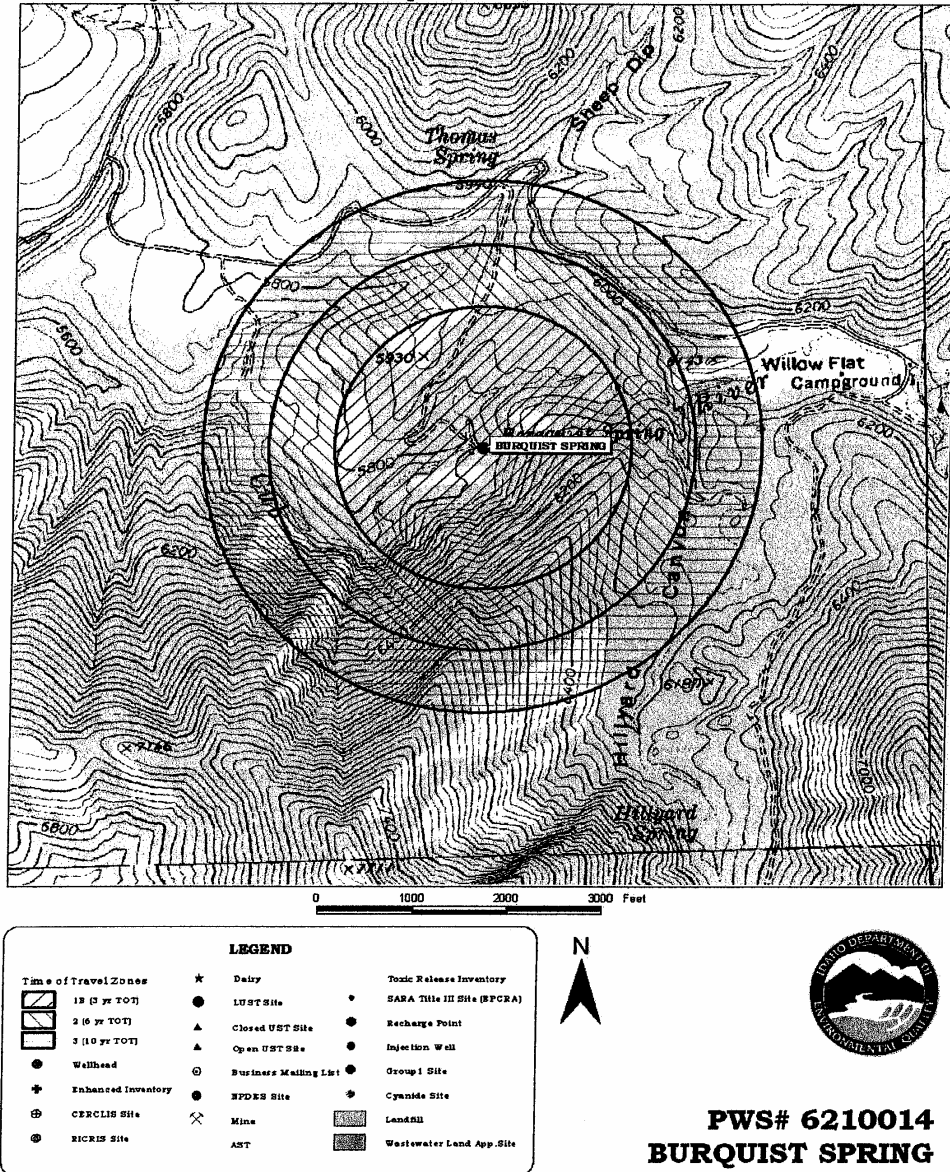


Appendix A: Maps



Appendix A: Maps

FIGURE 2. City of Preston Delineation Map and Potential Contaminant Source Locations



Appendix B: Meetings and Public Outreach - Minutes & Handout

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

**Committee Meeting
Minutes
July 7, 2004**

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Scott Martin, Preston's Director of Public Works/Fire Marshall; Elliot Larsen, County Clerk; Alan Carter, County Commissioner; Don Beckstead, County Sheriff; Warren Wilde, Franklin County Emergency Services; Jared Mattson, USFS; Lance R. Brady, BLM; Kevin Conran, BLM; Kim Crockett, FCFD Commissioner; Mike Lower, Fire Chief.

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m. The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to orient the various agencies of Franklin County Fire District's intent to prepare a fire plan to mitigate urban and wildland interface fires, develop a committee to review the progress of the plans development, identify agencies that need to be involved and/or advised and establish future meeting dates.

BLM representative Kevin Conran gave an overview of the process, updates to the requirements of the plan, and organizational/data gathering ideas.

BLM representative Brady discussed GPS/GIS data available.

USFS representative Mattson discussed current fuel reduction programs in the area.

It was decided that Idaho Department of Lands needed to be involved in each meeting. Keith Birch of that agency will be contacted by the consultant and/or fire chief Lower.

A meeting for the purpose of Problem Identification and public input was set for July 21. The committee will meet at 4:00 p.m. with public being invited from 5:00 to 7:00. FCFD meeting will follow thereby allowing input from each fireman who was not in attendance earlier. Commissioner Crockett will place the advertisement in the local paper.

Meeting adjourned at 5:40.

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

Committee Meeting Minutes - Problem Identification and public input July 21, 2004

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Alan Carter, County Commissioner; Warren Wilde, Franklin County Emergency Services; Jared Mattson, USFS; Lance R. Brady, BLM; Kevin Conran, BLM; Kim Crockett, FCFD Commissioner; Mike Lower, Fire Chief.

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m. The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to use a county map to identify areas of high and moderate risk.

Consultant distributed, drafts of questionnaire and handouts to be used to collect citizen input.

Input was taken from the public as well as the FCFD members, and Emergency Services.

Jared Mattson announced that there were no scheduled fuels reductions in Franklin County this year.

Lance Brady provided maps showing the fire history and vegetation in the county.

A meeting for the review of hazards map was set for Aug 4. The committee will meet at 4:00 p.m. FCFD meeting will follow thereby allowing input from each fireman who was not in attendance earlier.

Meeting adjourned at 7:00 p.m.

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

Committee Meeting Minutes - Hazards map & Risk Identification Aug 4, 2004

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Alan Carter, County Commissioner; Warren Wilde, Franklin County Emergency Services; Lance R. Brady, BLM; Kevin Conran, BLM; Kim Crockett, FCFD Commissioner; Scott Martin, Preston's Director of Public Works/Fire Marshall, and Rebecca Phelps, US Forest.

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m. The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to use review the map created at the last meeting showing the areas of high and moderate risk.

Lance Brady provided map showing the areas of high and moderate risk created at the last meeting.

State and federal representatives had to leave early to attend another meeting.

The committee identified goals to mitigate the areas of risk.

A meeting for the review of hazards & goals was set for Aug 18. The committee will meet at 4:00 p.m. FCFD meeting will follow thereby allowing input from each fireman who was not in attendance earlier.

Meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

Committee Meeting Minutes - Hazards map & Risk Identification Aug 18, 2004

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Warren Wilde, Franklin County Emergency Services; Kevin Conran, BLM; Kim Crockett, FCFD Commissioner; Mike Lower, Fire Chief.

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m. Previous meeting minutes were reviewed with corrections noted.

The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to review goals of mitigating high and moderate risk hazards, based on the previous meetings discussion

Committee members were excused: Lance R. Brady, BLM was working on a fire in Washington and Alan Carter, County Commissioner as attending to family business.

The committee agreed on the goals and priorities presented with some additional ideas.

A meeting for the review of goals and action items to mitigate those goals by the public and the committee was set for Sept 1. The committee will meet at 4:00 p.m. FCFD meeting will follow thereby allowing input from each fireman who was not in attendance earlier.

Committee Meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m. Fireman's input meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

Committee Meeting Minutes - Mitigation Strategy and Implementation Sept 1, 2004

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Alan Carter, County Commissioner, Warren Wilder, Franklin County Emergency Services; Kevin Conran, BLM; Kim Crockett, FCFD Commissioner; Mike Lower, Fire Chief, and Jared Matsen, USFS, Elliot Larsen, County Clerk, Scott Martin, Preston's Director of Public Works/Fire Marshall

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m.

The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to review "**Mitigation Strategy and Implementation**", based on the previous meetings discussion

Upon review of the handout material, the committee agreed on the following changes:

Action Items, under Goals 1, 2 & 6 would include coordinate type intersection signing in addition to the existing street names in the county. Street names signs to meet NFPA standards

Goal 4, Add "investigate a joint venture fire station with Caribou County in the Thatcher Area. Note land costs in the cost estimates.

Goal 5, should read "Oxford Area, East & West the West Side Highway (D1)"
Action Item B, add Ordinance for new roofs to be fire retardant, per NFPA standards.

Add additional Goal and/or action Item: Review all existing MOU's and convert the verbal ones to writing thereby being able to be reviewed in the future.

Investigate current status of making fire breaks on CRP lands.

A meeting for the review of Draft Plan by the committee was set for Sept 15. The committee will meet at 4:00 p.m.

Committee Meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m. Fireman's input meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Franklin County - Fire Mitigation Plan

Committee Meeting Draft Report Review September 15, 2004

Attendees: Darrell Wilburn, Consultant; Warren Wilde, Franklin County Emergency Services; Kevin Conran, BLM; Don Gosswiller, BLM, Mike Lower, Fire Chief, Lance Roberts, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, Scott Martin, Preston's Director of Public Works/Fire Marshall

Meeting was begun at 4:00 p.m. The consultant Wilburn explained that this meeting was to use review the draft of the Mitigation Plan.

Immediate comments were given to the consultant and additional comments will come in the form of emails.

Lance Roberts discussed the efforts of fish & wildlife service in fire prevention at the oxford slough.

This was the final meeting of the committee. FCFD meeting will follow thereby allowing input from each fireman who was not in attendance earlier.
Meeting adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

Thanks everyone for your commitment and hard work to make this a great plan for Franklin County.

football camp to start July 28

Preston Indian freshman boys ninth grade football camp is scheduled for July 28, 29 and 30.

Meet at the practice field at 5:30 p.m. The workout will go until 7 p.m.

The boys are asked to bring football shoes, shorts and a shirt for the workout.

"We want everyone to have fun and learn some football fundamentals," said Lynn Smith.

There is no charge for the workout.

If there are any questions concerning the camp contact Lynn Smith at 425 3945.



With the birth of K'Lee Burbank, we have five generations. K'Lee Burbank front row middle with her father, T.J. Burbank, on the left. On the right is Great-Great-Grandmother Blanche C. Hull. Standing in the back on the left is Grandmother Cindy Burbank and to the right is Great-Grandmother Teddy Elwell.

Books
ble at the
and the Library.
our name added to
mailing list please call
ak 747-3086

PUBLIC MEETING

July 21 - 5:00 to 7:00pm

55 West 1st South, Preston

"Franklin County Fire Plan"

"Problem Identification"

SPONSORED BY FRANKLIN COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT

Own This Jacket!!

With \$100 Donation
to the
**Oneida Stake Academy
Restoration Fund**

These classy jackets, embroidered with the artist's rendition of the restored academy in Benson Park, are available through West Motor for a \$100 donation to the project. The sage-green jackets come in all sizes, and can be specially ordered.

For more information, contact
Doug West at 208-852-1337.

Oneida Stake Academy Benefit Garage Sale

Saturday,
July 31 • 8am-Noon
437 N. State

Plan to Attend Plan to Donate

To Donate Items
Call Joyce
at 852-1824

age 1)

of a new facility." Inpatient wing "C" was red in better shape than the Nursing Home area by architects. However, poor lighting, inadequate power, gas deficiencies and size were noted. "Space for visitors, family members and caregivers is less than ideal," the report notes. "Relocating these rooms to meet standards would require removal of some rooms (per other room) to meet size and restroom changes if possible at all." Architects called the nursing station, staff break room/report area and storage spaces "all grossly sized. The ICU/High room is too small, has too many outlets, therefore used for storage. The room is also inefficient," it is noted. The labor room is good but lacking in power and gas especially for the use of the procedure room for a labor as also made it so with OR a conflict between and an emergency C could arise." CT room was called a mall," while that including administration, added only a few years "a completely wood and thus could not be added into a hospital."

Recommendations to bring mechanical system into one, total about \$1.4 million. Electrical upgrades would cost over \$500,000. Thus emphasized that aware of the conditions, it is worthwhile to do a complete, written outlining the situation.

Wilburn explains fire plan

By ROBERT MERRILL
Assistant editor

A final draft report on a county-wide fire mitigation plan was given to Franklin County Commissioners Monday during a short meeting.

Preston City Engineer Darrell Wilburn, who is assisting the Franklin County Fire District in the project, told county officials fire mitigation throughout Idaho started last year after the disastrous wildfires in California burned over 3,000 homes.

"Every county in the state of Idaho is involved in the fire mitigation—planning process, which means coming up with ways to reduce the potential for fire loss to houses and wildlands," he said.

"We have identified in our local planning process areas of the county that are at high risk for fire. We call these areas-of-urban interface, which means houses that are constructed adjacent to and in forest lands," he said.

Wilburn told the commission the Maple Creek, Cub River (including Willow Flats and the Hull Valley Boy Scout Camp), Cottonwood Creek, Oneida Narrows, Dayton and Oxford areas have been identified as fitting the description of urban interface.

He said the Cub River area is probably the most fire prone of any in the county.

Wilburn said the report needs to be reviewed and approved by the Franklin County Commission by Sept. 27 and has to be submitted to the BLM by the end of this month. The fire district received a \$40,000 grant through the BLM to help fund the study and the report.

Officials have determined areas of moderate risk include Glendale, Oxford, Maple Grove Hot Springs and Mink Creek.

Wilburn said low-risk areas would include Preston, Franklin and other low-lying portions of the county.

"High-risk areas are designated as such because of a lack of water, propane tanks, fuels and roads," said Fire Chief Mike Lower.

Wilburn said a county-wide map needs to be developed notating the urban-interface locations.

"This will help federal and local agencies in developing projects for fuel reduction to lessen the threat of fire damage to structures," he said. "The fire district needs to identify areas with no easy availability to water and develop ways to solve this problem. We need to work with homeowner's associations throughout the county on this."

"As part of the overall project, the county's planning and zoning commission needs to change existing codes and develop new ones to help in the mitigation process."

Wilburn said because the report will be very specific to the fire district, the county and incorporated communities will be in a much better position to obtain federal and state grants related to fire protection once the study is finally accepted by the BLM.

In other action, the commission:

- discussed winter-time road maintenance on the Oxford Loop Road west of Oxford. Lorenzo Griffith is proposing a boy's ranch in the area. The commission noted a building has been constructed without a building permit, plumbing and electrical inspections and no state septic system permit.

County attorney Jay McKenzie emphasized to residents that a 1998 law requires building permits before construction starts. People who violate

this law can be charged with a misdemeanor and are subject to a variety of other fines.

- approved an Eagle Scout project requested by Skyler Ostler, who plans to erect signs on East Oneida and 2200 East explaining the early history of the area.

- reviewed a rough draft of a War Memorial sketch and indicated it will be forwarded to an architect for a final design and cost estimates. The commission early this summer proposed constructing a memorial that honors all county residents who have served in the armed forces. The plan calls for a memorial incorporating service on the land, sea and air.

- approved installation of three signs in the Cub River area notifying ATV riders that the road leading from the Albert Moser Campground to Willow Flat and the Hull Valley Scout Camp are on the county road map. Any ATV used on these roads must be licensed and have liability insurance.

DUP News

DUP information should be submitted by Friday at noon the week before the third Wednesday of the month.

A general overview of the lesson will be given and each camp may share the unique details of their meeting, such as where it was held, who attended, what was served, who participated in giving the lesson, pledge, thought, history, artifact, etc.



Ellen Eccles Theatre Presents

Linda Tillerv

Progressive Wireless

verizon wireless
Service Provider



FREE

Community Questionnaire for Wildfire Hazard and Fire Safe Education Programs Franklin County, Idaho

To reduce the risk of wildfires, the Franklin County Fire District is initiating a county-wide Wildfire Mitigation Plan. The plan seeks to reduce the threat of wildfire through risk assessment and hazard identification. Mitigation measures will include but are not limited to wildfire prevention, reduction of fuels, increasing fire protection capabilities of communities, and public education. The goal of the program is to decrease the chances of wildfire spreading from public lands onto private or community lands and vice-versa. This questionnaire is being conducted on behalf of the Franklin County Fire District, by Darrell Wilburn (RR 1, Box 46, Darlington, ID 83255).

You may mail this questionnaire to the address provided; or you may drop it off at the Franklin County Fire District, 55 West Oneida Street, Preston; or take it to your local fire department.

Please help this county-wide effort by providing information and suggestions on potential assessment and mitigation efforts.

Fold on dotted lines, staple or tape, and apply stamp.

Darrell Wilburn
4001 N 3700 W
Darlington, ID 83255

Place
Stamp
Here

DARRELL WILBURN
FRANKLIN COUNTY WILDLAND FIRE MITIGATION PLAN
RR 1 BOX 46
DARLINGTON, ID 83255

8. What town or community do you live in, or closest to? _____

9. How great a risk do you think wildfires pose to your residence? (Please circle one response.)

NONE SLIGHT MODERATELY HIGH HIGH VERY HIGH

10. a) If a fire destroyed your property, what would be the replacement cost? \$ _____

b) Would your insurance cover all of this fire loss? YES ☐ NO ☐

11. What areas around your community do you think are extreme fire hazards?

12. What do you think might be the best way to reduce (mitigate), these hazards? _____

13. Do you know of any recent actions or education programs taken by your community, the county, etc., to reduce the risk of wildland fires or to protect residents from wildfires spreading from public land to private?
YES ☐ NO ☐

If "yes", what was the nature of the action or program(s)?

Who sponsored it, and when? _____

14. Besides residences and community buildings, please list other locations or properties (may or may not be a structure) that have high environmental, cultural, or economic value that you feel should be a priority for fire risk reduction. _____

15. Do you think your community is adequately prepared to combat wildland fires? YES ☐ NO ☐

If you answered "no", what do you think could be done to improve your town's/subdivision's firefighting capabilities?

If we have questions to follow up on your survey responses, may we contact you?

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

Thank you for your time and your ideas!



Franklin County Fire District

*55 West 1st South Street
Preston, Idaho 83263*

208-852-1234 OR 911

"We make house calls."



Franklin County Fire District

*55 West 1st South Street
Preston, Idaho 83263*

208-852-1234 OR 911

"We make house calls."



Franklin County Fire District

*55 West 1st South Street
Preston, Idaho 83263*

208-852-1234 OR 911

"We make house calls."

How to Survive a Wildfire

1 Create "defensible space"

around your home. Sweep the roof clear of debris; cut away branches hanging over the house; stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from structures.

2 Make an escape plan. Map a route from the house to a safe place, and discuss with the family what should be done if fire looms.

3 Have an animal evacuation plan. People often die in fires searching for pets. Have a plan ready for beloved critters.

4 Make an "Important stuff" list.

Create a list of items to bring along in an evacuation. The biggest regret of fire victims? They didn't grab photos and scrapbooks.

5 Don't wait – evacuate!

Immediately evacuate the area when advised by police or fire personnel. In remote areas, don't wait for notification: It's up to you.

6 Establish a safety zone.

If escape routes are cut off by fire, find a place to which you can retreat that won't burn--a large parking lot, for example.

7 Involve the community.

Neighborhood groups can work with fire officials to develop fire-safety programs.

8 Mark it. To assist emergency workers, streets and homes should be clearly marked.

9 Develop a water supply.

Wells, streams and swimming pools can be used to help protect homes from fire.

How to Survive a Wildfire

1 Create "defensible space"

around your home. Sweep the roof clear of debris; cut away branches hanging over the house; stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from structures.

2 Make an escape plan. Map a route from the house to a safe place, and discuss with the family what should be done if fire looms.

3 Have an animal evacuation plan. People often die in fires searching for pets. Have a plan ready for beloved critters.

4 Make an "Important stuff" list.

Create a list of items to bring along in an evacuation. The biggest regret of fire victims? They didn't grab photos and scrapbooks.

5 Don't wait – evacuate!

Immediately evacuate the area when advised by police or fire personnel. In remote areas, don't wait for notification: It's up to you.

6 Establish a safety zone.

If escape routes are cut off by fire, find a place to which you can retreat that won't burn--a large parking lot, for example.

7 Involve the community.

Neighborhood groups can work with fire officials to develop fire-safety programs.

8 Mark it. To assist emergency workers, streets and homes should be clearly marked.

9 Develop a water supply.

Wells, streams and swimming pools can be used to help protect homes from fire.

How to Survive a Wildfire

1 Create "defensible space"

around your home. Sweep the roof clear of debris; cut away branches hanging over the house; stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from structures.

2 Make an escape plan. Map a route from the house to a safe place, and discuss with the family what should be done if fire looms.

3 Have an animal evacuation plan. People often die in fires searching for pets. Have a plan ready for beloved critters.

4 Make an "Important stuff" list.

Create a list of items to bring along in an evacuation. The biggest regret of fire victims? They didn't grab photos and scrapbooks.

5 Don't wait – evacuate!

Immediately evacuate the area when advised by police or fire personnel. In remote areas, don't wait for notification: It's up to you.

6 Establish a safety zone.

If escape routes are cut off by fire, find a place to which you can retreat that won't burn--a large parking lot, for example.

7 Involve the community.

Neighborhood groups can work with fire officials to develop fire-safety programs.

8 Mark it. To assist emergency workers, streets and homes should be clearly marked.

9 Develop a water supply.

Wells, streams and swimming pools can be used to help protect homes from fire.

Appendix D: Cost Comparison

A. Cost Comparison Analysis

Values at risk to wildfire in Franklin County includes privately owned homes and property, County assets (buildings, communication sites, road/highway stabilization or repair), soil stability concerns, critical wildlife winter ranges, recreational activities and tourism, and the safety of residents, visitors, and fire fighters in the fuel types, conditions and rugged terrain of Franklin County. The county currently has over 3,700 homes and other property valued at more than \$244 million.

Of the homes within the County over 380 of them are located in areas with high risk and 165 homes are located in areas of moderate risk to wildfires. Hazardous fuel reduction and increased wildfire emergency services can mitigate risk to life and property in Franklin County.

A sample of Franklin County residential homes taken from numerous different locations at high wildfire risk within the County yielded an averaged assessed value of \$160,000 per residence and property. Fifteen percent of this average was added for personal property in the homes. This provided the total average value of \$184,000 per residence and property. Using this average value total estimated value of Franklin County homes at high wildfire risk is \$69,920,000. Add to this the value of county assets including: churches, public water systems, recreational sites, historical sites, county structures, communication sites; the estimated total value of assets at risk to wildfire is over \$200,000,000. This total does not include the value of timber resources, or expense in protection of watersheds, and vegetation rehabilitation or soil erosion control efforts after a wildfire.

Mitigation Recommendation Costs, Franklin County

Goal 5 & 6: Estimated costs for wildfire mitigation by hazardous fuel reduction within Franklin County are \$100,000 for high hazard areas on private developed lands and public lands.

Goal 4 & 7: FCFD identified priorities such as: Additional Fire Stations, additional training, PPE, equipment and engines, brush trucks and water tenders, cost estimates \$1,960,000

Goal 8: Education personnel for mitigation of wildfires through fire prevention education programs, coordination and training. Estimated Cost \$50,000 per year.

Goals 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11: These mitigation measures have an estimated cost of over \$24,000

Benefit to Costs

The total cost of the mitigation goals listed has an initial cost of at least \$2.134 million. That cost is to protect at least \$200 million in property values. The benefit to costs has a ratio of about 94 to 1.

B. BENEFITS OF MITIGATION

Stakeholders evaluating the economic benefits of mitigation should consider numerous "direct" scenarios, including, but not limited to avoiding:

- Building/property damages
- Content damages
- Inventory damages
- Rental income losses
- Relocation and disruption expenses
- Proprietor's income losses

Some of "indirect" effects to consider, (positive or negative) include changes to the following:

- .Commodity and resource prices
- Availability of resource supplies
- Building and land values
- Capital availability and interest rates
- Availability of labor
- Economic structure
- Infrastructure
- Local, State, and Federal regulations and policies
- Insurance availability and rates

Total economic impacts are the sum of direct and indirect economic impacts. Decision makers should understand the total economic impacts of natural disasters in order to calculate the benefits of a mitigation activity.

Additionally, it must be realized that benefit/cost analysis, when used alone, may divert attention from other important issues. It is important to consider the qualitative factors of a project associated with mitigation that cannot be evaluated economically. There are alternatives. Many communities and developments are considering developing multi- objective projects, including: integration of natural hazard mitigation with projects related to watersheds, wildfire protection, environmental planning, community economic development, and small business development.

Appendix E: Financial/Technical Resources

FINANCIAL/TECHNICAL RESOURCES

Financial resources that can provide support for various wildland fire mitigation action items included various State and Federal grants administered through Idaho Department of Lands, the Bureau of Land Management, The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Hazardous fuels reduction grants for Franklin County can be a combination of sources for the County and applied for through Idaho Department of Lands. Grant administration costs should always be included in grant requests.

FCFD grant applications can be provided to the BLM for Rural Fire Assistance and the FEMA grant program. Grant application should be based upon countywide priorities, thereby improving the success of FCFD as grant recipients.

Numerous technical resources are available for wildfire mitigation. Internet home pages of Idaho Department of Lands, the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, NFPA, and FEMA can be accessed for additional information.

Wildfire Technical Resources

Idaho Department of Lands
Website: www2.state.id.us/lands

Federal Wildland Fire Policy, Wildland/Urban Interface Protection Federal report describing areas that need improvement nationally.
Website: www.fs.fed.us/land/wildfire

Bureau of Land Management, National Fire Plan, and links
Website: www.blm.gov

FEMA assistance to local fire departments
Website: www.usfa.fema.gov/grants

U.S. Forest Service Fire Sciences Laboratory
Website: www.firelab.org

National Academy of Public Administration, Wildfire Suppression: Utilizing Local Firefighting Forces.
Website: www.naQawash.org

Appendix F: Reference Resources

REFERENCES

FEMA region 10, 201.6 Local Mitigation Plans, Local Hazard Mitigation Plan Determination.

Idaho Department of Lands document: Hazardous Fuels Reduction Program.

Idaho Department of Lands document: Multi-Resource Stewardship Program.

Interagency Fire Education Initiative, resource Management Education Unit, 2001
<http://fire.nifc.nps.gov/flre/ecology/docs/ecplinit.html>.

Guidance to Idaho's Counties and Agencies From the Idaho State Fire Plan Working Group, June 18, 2004

Wildfire Suppression: Strategies For Containing Costs, September 2002 National Academy of Public Administration

Utilizing Local Firefighting Forces . December 2003: National Academy of Public Administration

Establishing Fire Prevention Education Cooperative Programs and Partnerships, October 1999, National Wildfire Coordinating Group

NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition

State of Idaho Strategy for Implementation of the National Fire Plan, July 2002

Danger: Flames Ahead!, Parade, June 27, 2004, pg 4.

Kootenai County Wildland Urban Interface Fire Mitigation Plan, 2002

Teton County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan, April 2004

Power County Wildland Fire Mitigation Plan, February 2004

Franklin County Comprehensive Plan

Franklin County Subdivision Ordinance

Franklin County Building Ordinance

Franklin County Manufactured Home and Manufactured home Park Ordinance

Franklin County Rural Address System

Appendix F:
NFPA 1144, Standard for Protection of Life and Property from Wildfire 2002 Edition

**NFPA 1144 Standard for Protection of Life and Property from
Wildfire 2002 Edition**

Definitions:

3.3.6 Defensible Space: An area defined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) (Typically a width of 30 feet or more) between an improved property and a potential wildfire where combustible materials and vegetation have been removed or modified to reduce the potential for fire on improved property spreading to wildland fuels or to provide a safe working area for firefighters protecting life and improved property from wildland fire.

3.3.7 Dry Hydrant: An arrangement of pipe permanently connected to a water source other than a piped, pressurized water supply system that provides a ready means of water supply for firefighting purposes and that utilizes the drafting (suction) capability of fire department pumps.

3.3.10 Fire Hazard: A fuel complex, defined by kind, arrangement, volume, condition, and location that determines the ease of ignition and/or resistance to fire control.

3.3.12 Fire Resistant Construction: Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

3.3.13 Fuel Modification: Any manipulation or removal of fuels to reduce the likelihood of ignition or the resistance to fire control.

3.3.14 Fuels: All combustible materials within the wildland urban interface or intermix, including but not limited to vegetation and structures.

3.3.15 Ground fuels: All combustible materials such as grass, duff, loose surface litter, tree or shrub roots, rotting wood. Leaves, peat or sawdust that typically support combustion.

3.3.17 Mitigation: Action that moderates the severity of a fire hazard or risk.

3.3.18 Noncombustible: Any material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite and burn nor will add appreciable heat to an ambient fire.

3.3.20 Risk: The chance of a fire starting from any cause.

3.3.21 Road: Any accessway, not including a driveway, that gives access to more than one parcel and is primarily intended for vehicular access.

3.3.23 Structure: That which is built or constructed.

3.3.24 Turnaround: A portion of a roadway, unobstructed by parking, that allows for a safe reversal of direction for emergency equipment.

3.3.26 Water Supply: A source of water for firefighting activities.

3.3.27 Wildland Fire: An unplanned and uncontrolled fire spreading through vegetative fuels, at times involving structures.

3.3.28 Wildland Urban Interface: An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet at a well defined boundary.

3.3.29 Wildland Urban Intermix: An area where improved property and wildland fuels meet with no clearly defined boundary.

Pertinent Standards:

5.1.2 Roads shall be designed and constructed to allow evacuation simultaneously with emergency response operations.

5.1.5 Roads shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to accommodate the load and turning radius of the largest apparatus typically used to respond to that location.

5.1.7 Dead end roads in excess of 91.4 m (300 feet) in length shall be provided with turnouts and turnarounds as approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

5.3.1 Any bridge on a road or required driveway shall be designed to accommodate the load of the largest apparatus typically used to respond to that location.

5.3.2 The load limit shall be clearly posted at the approaches to the bridge.

5.6.1 Roads, fire service access, dwellings, and commercial structures shall be identified by a consistent identification system that provides for sequenced or patterned numbering and non-duplicated naming within each jurisdiction.

5.6.1.2 All letters, numbers and symbols shall be a minimum of 102 mm (4 in.) in height, with a 12.7 mm (1/2 in.) stroke, and shall be reflectorized and contrasting with the background color of the sign.

5.6.1.4 Street and road name signs and supporting structures shall be of noncombustible materials.

8.2.1 The requirements for roof covering assemblies shall be as follows:

1) Only roof covering assemblies rated class A, B, or C shall be used.

2) The specific class shall be consistent with the wildland fire risk and hazard severity assessment as determined by the AHJ.

8.2.2 Vents shall be screened with a corrosion-resistant, noncombustible wire mesh with the mesh opening not to exceed nominal 6.3 mm (1/4 in.) in size.

8.2.3 Eaves shall be boxed in with 15.8 mm (5/8 in.) nominal sheathing or noncombustible materials.

8.7.2 Clearance: Vegetation shall not be allowed within 3.038 m (10 ft.) of a chimney outlet.

10.1.1 The AHJ shall be responsible for the adoption and maintenance of a multi-agency operational plan for the protection of life and property during wildland fires.

10.1.2 The primary goal of the plan shall be to protect people in the fire area, including emergency personnel responding to the incident, from injury or loss of life.

10.1.3 A secondary objective shall be to minimize or eliminate property loss from wildland fire.

10.2.6.2 Mutual assistance agreements shall be reviewed annually.

NFPA 1143 Standard for Wildland Fire Management 2003

Edition

Definitions:

3.3.23 Prevention: Activities, including public education, law enforcement, personal contact, and reduction of fuel hazards, directed at reducing the incidence of fire.

3.3.25 Rural: Any area wherein residences and other developments are scattered and intermingled with forest, range, or farmlands and native vegetation or cultivated crops.

3.3.28 Values at Risk: Public and private values that the wildland fire protection system is created and funded to protect.

Pertinent Standards:

4.5.1.1 Based on the values, risk assessment, and hazard assessment, the AHJ shall develop a strategic plan identifying the required mitigation activities, responsible party, priorities, and implantation schedule.

4.5.3.1 The AHJ shall identify activities necessary to mitigate fire behavior characteristics through fuel modification.

5.1.1 The AHJ shall develop a written preparedness plan(s) for wildland fire control consistent with firefighter and public safety.

6.4.1.1 Entities involved in fire suppression: The AHJ shall prepare a written coordination and cooperative agreement plan that includes entities affected by or involved in wildland fire protection and related cooperative procedures.

NFPA 1141 Standard for Fire Protection in Planned Building Groups 2003 Edition

Definitions:

3.3.13 Fire Department: The governmental or other organization that is responsible for providing fire protection services to an area.

3.3.18 Fire Protection: All measures taken to reduce the burden of fire on quality of life. Fire protection includes measures such as fire prevention, fire suppression, built-in fire protection systems, and planning and building codes.

3.3.20 Fire Resistant: Construction designed to offer reasonable protection against fire.

3.3.24 Jurisdiction: Any governmental unit or political division or subdivision including, but not limited to, township, village, borough, parish, city, county, state, commonwealth, province, freehold, district, or territory over which the governmental unit exercises power and authority.

Pertinent Mitigation Standards:

4.1 Plans. As a minimum, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) shall require anyone proposing to develop a planned building group to submit preliminary, working and as-built plans.

4.1.1 All preliminary plans, when submitted, shall contain, as a minimum, a site plan showing proposed water supply, roadway access, fire department access, and other items pertinent to the specific project.

4.1.2 Working Plans: Working plans, drawn to scale and signed by a licensed architect or engineer, shall be accurate and shall illustrate the final design of items required by this standard.

4.1.3 As-Built Plans. Drawings showing items listed in 4.1.1, building floor plans, and fire protection systems, as-built, shall be submitted to the fire department upon completion of the project.

5.1.2 Access to the property of the planned building group shall be provided by a minimum of two distinctly separate routes, each located as remotely from the other as possible.

5.2.1 Roadways shall be constructed of a hard, all weather surface designed to support the heaviest piece of fire apparatus likely to be operated on the roadway.

5.2.2 Every dead end roadway more than 91.5 m (300 feet) in length shall be provided at the closed end with a turnaround having not less than 36.5 m (120 feet) outside diameter of traveled way.

6.2.1 Structure Separation: Any structure of a planned building group shall be separated from another structure by at least 9.1 m (30 feet) and shall be set back at least 9.1 m (30 feet) from the property line.

7.1.3 A wildland fire risk hazard severity assessment shall be performed for all structures and groups of structures adjacent to wildland fuels.

7.3.1 Only roof covering assemblies rated class A or B shall be used. The specific class shall be consistent with the wildland fire risk and severity assessment as determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

9.1.1 Water supply systems